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Jacksonville Republican | January 1877

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The Republican

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A. WOODS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Jacksonville, Ala.

M. J. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in Calhoun, Cherokee, Cleburne, DeKalb, Etowah and Talladega.

With thanks for the past, he solicits a continuance of liberal patronage.

He trusts his long experience and extended practice will enable him to be useful to those who confide their business to him.

Those who want legal advice, without further employment, can consult him at any time for a reasonable advice fee, and there, often avoid a lawsuit, with its train of troubles, expenses and other evils arising therefrom. An office of preventive is worth a pound of cure.

G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorney at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

NO. 7 OFFICE ROW,

Will attend to all business connected to his care in Calhoun and other counties of the 12th Judicial Circuit.

WM. M. HAMES, J. M. CALDWELL,

HAMES & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Prompt Attention given to Collections.

May 15, 1875-17.

G. C. ELLIS, JOHN T. MARTIN,

ELLIS & MARTIN,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 7 Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.

Have associated in the practice of their profession and will attend to all business connected to them, in the counties of the 12th judicial circuit, and adjoining counties in the supreme court of the state.

May 15, 1875-17.

H. L. STEVENSON,

Attorney at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

J. D. ARNOLD,

Surgeon Dentist,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

All work executed in the most durable and scientific manner.

Charges very moderate. jan25-1877-17

The young king of Greece is, according to Mr. Henry M. Field, a man of delightful modesty and frankness.

He talks excellent English, and with the freedom and joyousness of a boy. The queen is famous for her beauty and the sweetness of her manners; the whole nation seems to be in love with her, she is so gentle and so good. The pair have four ruddy-cheeked children, who are always jumping about like squirrels in the royal carriage, so that the king says that he has them fastened in with leather straps lest they should throw themselves overboard. The king likes America, and he seriously says that the chief revenue of Greece is derived from the plum puddings of England and America, the currents of Corinth forming its principal article of export.

During the past summer an English missionary yacht, called the Evangelist, traversed the southern coast of England, and distributed bibles and testaments in various languages, and other religious tracts, to all the vessels it met.

A CHRISTMAS SONG.

The oak is a strong and stately tree,
And it lifts its branches up,
And catches the dew right gaily
In many a dainty cup.
And the world is brighter, and better made,<
Because of the woodman's stroke,
Descending in sun or falling in shade,
On the sturdy form of the oak.
But stronger, I ween, in apparel green,
And with its precious freight, for small and great,
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

The elm is a kind and goodly tree,
With its branches bending low;
The heart is glad when its form we see,
As we list to the river's flow.
And the heart is glad, and the pulses bound,
And joy illumines the face.
Whenever a goodly elm is found,
Because of its beauty and grace.
But kinder, I ween, more goodly in men,
With branches more drooping and free,
The tints of whose leaves, idlyly weaves,
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

The maple is simple, and little, and strong,
And it stands its own love and true,
When the days are listless, and quiet, and long,
And the world is fair to view.
And later, as beauties and graces unfold,
A monarch right regally drest,
With streamers ample, and pennons of gold,
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

By the beautiful Christmas tree,
The tints of whose leaves, idlyly weaves,
Is the beautiful Christmas tree.

"NO POCKET."

BY SARAH WINTER KELLOGG.

It was at Katie McPherson's Christmas party that the announcement was made, in the dining-room, where scores of bright children were assembled to partake of the good things which Mrs. McPherson had bountifully provided, that Jimmy Johnson made the announcement, and this it was:

"Bushy Caruthers ain't got no pocket."

Jimmy delivered this in such tones and with such a manner as he might have used if he had said: "Bushy Caruthers ain't got no thumbs!" or "Bushy Caruthers ain't got no nose!"

Hasn't he?" said Bobby Smalley, with as much eager concern as Jimmy Johnson, or, indeed, the most exacting news bearer could have asked or desired.

"Hasn't he?" said also Dickey Simpson.

There was that in Dickey's tone which added, "I'm glad I'm not in Bushy's trousers."

Nellie Partridge, who was one of Jimmy Johnson's audience, opened her eyes roundly and puckered her mouth into a perfect O, and then gave vent to a long "Wh-y!" of astonishment.

"No, he ain't got no pocket," Jimmy repeated, with no abatement in his can-you-believe-it manner.

"That's 'cause he's a little boy," said Tommy Mayneer, who was large of his age.

With this explanation, Tommy thrust his hands into his trousers' pockets, drew himself up to the full capacity of his inches, and marched back and forth a few paces with great dignity.

Nellie Partridge, who, I much fear, will in time grow to be a gossip, hurried over to the group of children in the next corner, and repeated, with solemn eyes:

"Say! Bushy Caruthers ain't got no pocket!"

"Did you ever?" said one little auditor. "It's too bad," said another.

"Why!" exclaimed a third, hurrying away to carry the news to the next group of children. Then the word went to the company of little folks collected at the window; thence to the children outside the dining-room door in the hall, on and on, until everybody knew that Bushy Caruthers was so unfortunate as to be at a party where candy and nuts and oranges and all manner of good things abounded, and where there was a Christmas tree, and yet to have no pocket.

What made it worse was, that it was Mrs. McPherson's way at her Katie's Christmas parties always to insist upon each little guest filling his or her pockets with good things "to take home."

Poor Bushy!

After a while the word reached Bushy himself. Of course he knew he hadn't any pocket before the children flocked around him with their expressions of condolence and their eager inquiries and exclamations of concern; but until he had heard these, and seen the consternation of the little faces, he had no conception of the magnitude of his misfortune. When this really dawned upon Bushy, he thought he ought to cry; but that seemed too much like baby-conduct. So he perked up his head with an heroic look in his sunny little face, and rolled his eyes from one to another of his confidants, as if he would say, "Well, if I ain't got no pocket, I'm going to bear my trouble like a man."

"Well, Bushy," Barney Williamson advised, "you eat all the candy and jelly and nuts and cakes and oranges you can hold."

"What makes you call you Bushy, anyhow?" asked Henry Clay Martin.

"You ain't bushy a bit; you're slick as my black-and-tan," and Henry Clay looked the unfortunate over from the crown of his glossy black head to the soles of his polished gaiters.

"My name's Bushard, and they call me Bushy for short," was the explanation; whereupon a dozen or more children proceeded to tell what their children names were and that they were called just short.

RUMORS OF WAR.

The Feeling in Europe—A Review of the Situation.

Alcareful reading of the report of the czar's speech at Moscow does not show so decidedly a warlike tone as the European press perceive in it. It may be that other information, not conveyed by telegraph, is in the possession of those who see war imminent, but so far as the public are instructed here, the new elements in the problem are merely the speech of Lord Beaconsfield, the czar's counter address to the people, and a dispatch in regard to the intentions of the Turkish government to the London Telegraph. Disraeli's speech certainly conveyed a threat and announced a diplomatic position. But any Russian statesman knowing England knows that neither of them may be supported by the British nation, and both are probably designed to influence the approaching conference. It is true that before the Crimean war the British ministry permitted the people to drift into war, yet there was a long and gradual process of inflaming public opinion, so that when war declared, the mass of the nation and parliament were decidedly in favor of it. Under the old theory in regard to the balance of power and the importance of Constantinople, the British interests seemed at the time on the side of Turkey and strongly against Russia.

But now all this is changed. The public opinion of England is almost universally opposed to war. The idea that Turkey must be upheld and Russia crippled has passed away. In fact, since the outbreak and the Bulgarian massacres, large numbers of people in England believe that Europe would be the better, if Turkish rule in it were swept utterly away. A war to support such a tyranny, and to continue such Mohammedan brutality over the isthmus, must be intolerable to great mass of the British nation. The policy is still cherished, indeed, of the importance of preventing Constantinople becoming Russian. But even this is questioned by high authorities, and it is perfectly credible that opinion should yet change on that question, up to at least to the point of permitting Constantinople to become a free city, whose independence was guaranteed. Then it must be remembered that in the event of Turkish defeat and prostration, Russia may accept much less than the possession of the city of the Bosphorus, and may content herself with the breaking down of the Turkish domination in Europe.

Under almost any event, we look upon the prospect of England's carrying out Lord Beaconsfield's threat as very faint, and that she is not likely to be drawn into this war, if war comes. The czar, in his speech, does not claim more than Russian diplomatists have claimed from the beginning, that Turkey must give absolute and satisfactory guarantees that she will carry out the reforms she promises. This is clearly a necessity. The Turkish government, after the Crimean war, and on several occasions since, promised on papers radical and sweeping internal reforms, and yet the people and the christian peasantry have been none the better off. It is notorious that the pledges of the Turkish government are not like the pledges of civilized governments. The port is unable to keep them. The bigotry and fanaticism of the Mohammedans are so intense that the government cannot resist them. As a consequence occur the oppressions of Bosnia, and the massacres of Bulgaria. It is obvious to all Europe, that if the czar desired merely to secure real protection to the christians of European Turkey, he could only do so by a temporary occupation of those districts by the European power behind the christians to guard them.

When Disraeli lays down the condition of conference that the Turkish territory must be kept inviolate, he clearly prevents, or seeks to prevent, a final settlement. But though the claim of the czar may not be in advance of the limit of diplomacy thus far, his address to the Russian people, and their enthusiastic response, reveal a popular excitement which may easily end in war. If the report of the intentions of the Turkish government sent to London is true, the conference can accomplish little. And here, undoubtedly lies the danger. Turkish fanaticism may easily burst all the peaceful restraints of diplomacy. The sultan may reason, and very justly, that war could not cost him more than the permission of a foreign occupation of his territory, and with the spirit which has not utterly died out of the wild race of Bajazet, he may prefer to be driven out of Europe, scimitar in hand, and perish amid the ruins of his seraglio, than to retreat at the word of diplomacy, and live in a petty territory by permission of the czar. The moment is full of perils, but we think it not unlikely yet that Turkey will yield, England be neutral, and the countries on the Danube be pacified without a general war.—New York Times.

The speaker at an anniversary meeting mournfully said, "One by one our friends are passing from us into the land of shadows." "Well," exclaimed an old lady, "you wouldn't have 'em go to by two, or all in a bundle, would you?"

In Warsaw, in 1861, the Englishman perpetrated upon Polish men and women the same atrocities, only on a smaller scale, which make the czar angry with the Turk.

ROMAN RELICS.

Recent Archaeological Discoveries by Excavation—The Walls of Servius Tullius.

A Rome correspondent of the New York Evening Post writes: Among the treasures recently discovered on the Esquiline was a little gold bell, of a graceful shape, with some mystic words engraved on its four sides. This was secreted by the workman who found it, by whom it was afterward sold to an antiquarian for a very trifling sum. A few copies were made, and one was presented by one of the ladies of the court to the Princess Margherita, who wore it as an ornament. This was the signal for the starting of a new fashion, and now innumerable copies of this little bell, in silver and gold, called the "Campanello Principessa Margherita," are constantly exposed for sale in all the jewelers' stores in the city. The mysterious words have been explained by archaeologists to mean: "I have been made as a preventive against the Evil Eye," and it is supposed that, in accordance with the well-known superstition of the ancient Romans, bells of this sort were hung by mothers round the necks of their children to keep them from harm.

To the left of the railway station stood a mound, called popularly "the hill of justice." Late, however, the city having given orders to demolish it, the workmen came upon a large part of the old wall of Servius Tullius, of which remnants exist in various parts of the city. This wall is frequently mentioned by the ancients, among them Cicero, Strabo, Livy and Pliny; it is generally attributed to Tullius, though Pliny thinks that it was built by Tarquinius, in imitation of the style of the Etruscans. Dionysius of Halicarnassus, who came to Rome about thirty years before the christian era for the special purpose of devoting himself to the study of its antiquities, says, however, with confidence, that Tarquinius was merely the restorer, the original wall having been built many years before. This famous wall, which was in the beginning about seven stadia, or a little over six miles in length, and more than fifty feet in breadth, is built of parallel pipedons, and presents manifold differences of time and material, so that modern archaeologists fully coincide with the opinion of Dionysius. If the discovery and study of antiquities is at all times absorbing, how much more so is it when we know that the very objects which we behold were the theme and admiration of the ancients centuries ago! How, for instance, does our interest increase when we think that the group of Laocoon and his sons, which new forms the principal attraction at the vatican, was spoken of by Virgil as one of the masterpieces of antiquity, and we can imagine the joy of lovers of art when this work, so long known by reputation, was brought to light while digging in one of the villas of Rome!

The superintendent of excavations has decided to proceed very soon to digging in many points of the villa of Livia, wife of Augustus, at Prima Porta, six miles beyond the Ponte Mole, on the Via Flaminia. These excavations will have for their object to determine more exactly the topography of this historical villa, besides the hope of finding one or more colossal statues of the empress Livia herself. Fifteen years ago was found in this place a magnificent statue of Augustus, with the symbolical dolphin, now preserved in the vatican museum, and there is reason to hope that the number of objects of art found here will richly repay the expenses incurred in the work.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The forthcoming report of the commissioner of internal revenue will contain the following recapitulation of internal revenue receipts for the several states and territories during the last fiscal year.

Alabama	1,055,000	Miss.	57,112
Arkansas	2,500,000	Mont.	200,000
California	20,000,000	Nevada	65,000
Colorado	2,000,000	N.H.	2,000,000
Connecticut	6,000,000	N.J.	3,750,000
Del.	1,000,000	N.Y.	20,000,000
D.C.	1,000,000	Pa.	10,000,000
Florida	1,000,000	R.I.	100,000
Georgia	1,000,000	S.C.	1,000,000
Idaho	1,000,000	Tenn.	2,000,000
Illinois	10,000,000	Vt.	1,000,000
Indiana	5,000,000	W.V.	1,000,000
Iowa	1,000,000	Wis.	2,000,000
Kentucky	1,000,000	Wyom.	1,000,000
Louisiana	2,000,000		
Maine	1,000,000		
Mass.	1,000,000		
Michigan	1,000,000		
Minnesota	1,000,000		
Missouri	1,000,000		
Mont.	1,000,000		
Nevada	1,000,000		
N.H.	1,000,000		
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N.Y.	1,000,000		
Pa.	1,000,000		
R.I.	1,000,000		
S.C.	1,000,000		
Tenn.	1,000,000		
Vt.	1,000,000		
W.V.	1,000,000		
Wis.	1,000,000		
Wyom.	1,000,000		
Total	100,000,000		

AN ADVANTAGE IN CO-OPERATION.

The sovereigns of industry of Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine have taken an important step in opening a general purchasing agency at Boston, open to all the stores, boards of trade and councils of the order. The agency is under the control of the "New England co-operative board of trade," a new organization, composed of delegates from the co-operative stores, sovereigns' local boards of trade, and the state councils. The first plan was to establish a wholesale store, but this was given up as involving too much capital and risk.

Being asked how he liked the performance of a certain dramatic club, an auditor replied that he should "hardly call it a club, but rather a collection of actors."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Pork.

Pork steaks may be fried in their own fat, for fifteen or twenty minutes, slowly.

Then lay them on a hot platter, dredge a little flour in the frying-pan, season well, cook five minutes and pour over the meat.

Pork Chops—Browned.

Trim off the fat well, dip first in beaten egg, then in fine bread crumbs, and fry in nice drippings, having first seasoned well with salt and pepper.

To Cook Pork Tenderloins.

It to roast, lay them in a dripping pan in their own fat, roast slowly, and baste often. Season when nearly done, and serve with their own gravy—thickened with browned flour.

Leaf Lamb.

Should be cut up in pieces about as large as chestnuts, a few thrown into the saucepan and rendered. Then put in the rest and cook slowly. This method is far preferable to putting even a little water in, as many do. If all pure lard no salt is needed, and it will keep for many months. When the pieces are quite brown and shrunken, strain all through a sieve. One pound of lard thus prepared is worth two bought all ready for use. A large portion of the latter is water.

Hand-Cheese.

Clean the head well, take out the eyes, and boil till the bones all drop out easily. Then drain the meat and chop very fine. Add eight large crackers, pounded fine, also sage, marjoram, salt and pepper, and mix all well. Put into a mould and press it for two or three days. It should be cut in thin slices and eaten cold.

Savory Meat.

Is made as above, only the cracker crumbs are omitted and yellow cornmeal is stirred in their place. The meat, however, is put back into the liquor in which it was boiled, after being chopped, and all this is thickened, quite thick, with corn meal and slowly cooked for one full hour, then poured into a large bowl to cool. To be eaten hot, cut in slices and fried brown and crisp. This is a western dish, and really very delicious, and easily made. It will keep a month in cold weather.

To Fry Bacon.

Cut in very thin slices, fry in its own fat till crisp and light brown. It is very nice served with calf's liver or very tender beef liver.

Ginger Snaps.

One teaspoonful of molasses, one of sugar, one tablespoonful of ginger, one-half teaspoonful of alum dissolved in half teaspoonful of boiling water, two teaspoonfuls of soda, two of cinnamon, one and a half cupsful of shortening—mix soft and bake quickly—this amount makes quite a quantity.

Cold Sauce for Puddings.

Four tablespoonfuls of sugar, two of butter, rubbed white and smooth, then add the beaten white of an egg. Mold to some pretty shape.

Apple Pudding.

Eight apples grated: the same quantity of stale bread; three eggs; one and a half pints of milk, sugar and flavoring to taste. Bake one hour in a slow oven. To be eaten with cream.

Chicken Pie.

Cut up a chicken, boil it until tender, take out the meat, simmer down the gravy to a pint, add three pints of milk and one-half pound of butter, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a little salt, bring the gravy to a boil; line a tin pan with a crust made by taking one-fourth as much butter as sour milk, and a little soda and flour, to make a nice paste; line the tin pan, put in the meat, pour over it the gravy, put on a top crust, leave a vent, and bake two hours and a half.

Potted Ham.

After a ham is nearly eaten, there remains a good deal that is not nice enough for table. Cut this off and chop as fine as powder; put a layer of ham in a jar, sprinkle pepper, cloves and vinegar over it, then a layer of ham, and so on until the jar is nearly full, finish with spice, and cover with vinegar about an inch in depth; let it stand two or three days. It is delicious for tea or luncheon. Cold meat may be prepared in the same way, and it is economical as well as very nice.

Red Bands.

Keep some oat meal on the wash-stand, and as often as the hands are washed, rub a little oat meal over them; then rinse it off, and when dry, put on a little bit of pomade, make as follows: Take about five cents' worth each of white wax, spermaceti and powdered camphor, and olive oil enough to make the thickness of soap; put it in a gallipot, and let it stand in an oven to melt; mix it up, and when cold, it will be found very good for the hands, clothes, worn either in the day or night, will help to keep the hands white.

GRAVE AND GAY.

San Francisco eats \$90,000,000 oys fat, for one-third of which are transported from New York and Baltimore. They cost fifty cents a plate.

Byron wrote, "How sweet to hear the watch dog's honest bark." From which we infer that Byron never attended a midnight sociable in a farmer's patch.

The following is timely, these dark mornings, when late rising and early breakfasts occasion hazardous haste in fire making:

One morning Miss Bridget O'Farrell Splittled up a petroleum barrel; "Now," said she, "I'll have a foine fire; And surely she did. For when they found bid she was lashed like a brick, Only dryer."

School-girl of seven—"Say, Johnnie! when you was in No. 3 did you have to put your hands behind you and bow like this (bowing)?" Johnnie, aged nine (contemptuously)—"No, eight! I don't remember when I was in number eight."

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WHEN SANTA CLAUS COMES.

A good time is coming—I wish it were here!

The very best time in the whole of the year.

We can laugh, talk and sing, without breaking the rules.

No troublesome spelling, nor writing, nor sums.

There's nothing but play-time when Santa Claus comes.

I suppose I shall have a new doll, of course.

My first one was killed by a fall from her horse.

And for Harry and Jack there'll be trumpets and drums.

To staiden us all with, when Santa Claus comes.

I'll hang up my stockings to hold what he brings;

I hope he will fill it with lots of nice things.

He must know how dandy I love sugar-plums;

For like a big box full of them Santa Claus comes.

And now that the snow flakes begin to come down,

And the wind whistles sharp, and the branches are brown,

I don't mind the cold, though my fingers I numb;

For it brings the time when Santa Claus comes.

CHRISTMASTIME BEFORE CHRIST.

BY JAMES FAIRTON.

Merry Christmas is older than Christianity.

It is older than history. It is as old as wine.

As far back in antiquity as we have any knowledge of the vineyard lands around the Mediterranean sea, the harvest-home of the vineyard has been celebrated in the latter days of December.

In these sunny regions the work of the wine-maker and the farmer is protracted into December, and then there is of necessity a pause. The fruits of the earth are all gathered and stored, the labors of the coming season can not yet begin, and all the world may abandon itself to festivity.

For a similar reason the great Egyptian festival occurs in September, when the land is covered with the fertilizing waters of the Nile. There is then nothing to do; the product of the year is safe; the inundation is an assurance of plenty for another season; and every heart is disposed to joy.

The puritans, then, were right. Christmas is not of christian origin. It is originally the harvest-home of the Greek and Roman world. The Romans called it the festival of Saturn; and the Greeks, the festival of Bacchus; and to both it was the most joyous and the most universal holiday of the year. So rooted in the habits of the people especially the poor and the slaves, was this December festival, that the fathers of the church, in wise defiance of all probability, fixed the birthday of Jesus on the 26th day of that month. But it has never lost the flavor of its origin. It is to this day more Bacchus than christian. A significant fact it is, that some of our strictest teetotalers deem it more than right to drink a glass of wine at their Christmas dinner.

It is startling to observe in how many particulars the Roman Saturnalia resembled our Christmas. Even the religious ceremonial, imposing and pronounced as it was, appears to have played about the same part in the festival as our church-going does in the celebration of Christmas. We decorate our churches, as the ancient did their temples, with garlands, wreaths, and flowers; the service is ornate and musical, but we hasten away, as they did, to enter upon observances which we feel to be more in harmony with the occasion. A Roman boy, we may fairly infer, went eagerly from the temple, as your children do from church, to revel in the anticipation of the gifts that were about to shower in upon him from relations and friends.

It was a time of universal gift-giving in Rome, and the gifts were only too apt to be of a kind more convenient to give than blessed to receive. The Roman poet Martial, one year, sent a copy of his works to a friend, with an apology in verse for the trivial nature of the present; and he mentions some of the regulations Christmas gifts of the pagan Romans. "I may seem to you stingy or rude," said the poet, "since, in this month of December, when apples, elegant shoe-fastenings, wax-tapers, tablets, and tapering vases filled with Damascus plums fly about in all directions, I have sent you nothing but my little books." The satirist also alludes to a circumstance perfectly familiar to us, as it was the Romans—namely, that a Christmas present is not necessarily an offering of affection. He speaks of Saturnalian gift-giving as a crafty and mischievous art, and intimates that a poor devil in Rome sometimes made a little present about the time of the Saturnalia to a rich man, in hopes of a magnificent return, as a fisherman baits his hook with a fly in order to catch a trout.

Roman slaves, we are told, could say what they pleased to their masters during the three days of their Saturnalia; but, doubtless, they used this liberty with discreet reference to what might transpire when the December liberties were over. "Use the freedom of December," said Horace to his slave Davus, "and speak your mind." Davus takes his master at his word, and berates him soundly in a hundred lines of stinging satire, decanting upon his gluttony, his debauchery, his subservience to the rich and powerful, and the manifold humbugs of his poetry. Horace bears it for awhile in silence, but, losing patience at last, roars out for a stone to throw at his tormentor. "What can the man want a stone for?" asks the slave; "he is either mad or making verses." "Get out!"

MATCHING A PATTERN.

One of the fascinating young men in an up-town dry goods store is in trouble.

It is the custom in the establishment from which he has just been dismissed to discharge a man who fails to sell to one of three successive customers.

"Swapping" is the expressive technical term by which this failure is known in the dry goods business. The rule is not universal, but it is by no means exceptional in dry goods stores. However, it may be, it has a wonderfully stimulating effect on the elegant young man amenable to it, and when they can not sell goods it is a safe inference that the customer is either supernatural, obdurate, impetuous, or miserly. The young man referred to had "first call" last Friday morning; that is, the first customer who entered the store was by the rules of rotation his exclusive victim. Next morning this privilege would fall to the lot of some other clerk, and so on to the end of the list. The first customer "swapped" him and went out without investing a cent. The second was in an equally unpropitious state of mind, and retired without effecting a purchase. On the decision of the third hung his fate. His ample cheek blanched as she darkened the doorway, for a more unlikely purchaser could with difficulty have been found. An old striped shawl was thrown carelessly over her shoulders and partially concealed a roll of calico which the palpitory heart of the clerk instinctively felt that she came to have matched. Now if there is any thing in the dry goods business more soul-harrowing than another it is to match goods. The exact shade and texture have to be found, and at last, but not least, the price must correspond. A feeling of despair permeated the heaving breast of the unfortunate clerk as he asked, "well, ma'am?"

She laid down five yards and a half of calico of an eccentric pattern, and intimated that the success of a great dress-making enterprise hinged on her fortune in finding another yard and a half of the same material.

The eyes of six expectant clerks were upon the doomed man. He felt that the crisis of his peril had come. With an appearance of calmness that belied the turmoil of his feelings, he divined the counter, and handed out endless rolls of calico, varying from the radiant strawberry and moss-rose-marl, to the soberest gray. But he came not within thirteen supplementary colors of the required pattern. He barrowed in the cavernous depths of lower shelves, and ransacked upper ones from the top round of a giddy step-ladder, but he found it not. An hour and a half had gone by, and his stock was nearly exhausted. The proprietor of the store and the bookkeeper and porter had come out to witness his death struggle. Six times the worried lady started for the door, and six times he called her back and resumed his frenzied search. The last calico was unrolled, and he was about to drop his hat and gracefully step down and out when a happy thought struck him.

"Excuse me, madam," said he; "there's one piece I overlooked. Let me see that gown;" and he took her bundle and, diving under the counter, hacked off a yard and a half with the energy and promptness of rekindled hope.

"Here 'tis, madam; exactly what you required," said he confidently, spreading out the purloined goods.

She looked at it attentively for five minutes. "It does look like the pattern," said she, "but still I think it's not what I want. It's a good deal coarser than mine. If I can't get any thing nearer to the pattern I'll come back and take it, good morning."

The Senate judging from the declarations made by Senator Wright of Iowa on Friday, will hold that the President of that body has the right to open and count the votes. This speech was of a bitter partisan nature and develops fully the plans of the radicals. Senator Sherman of Ohio also took occasion to declare what he conceived to be the proper plan of disposing of the vote of a contested State, which was, that the vote of one State could be thrown out, without any concurrent action of the two Houses. He declared any rule which permitted

The station-men, all the while these endeavors were being made, could see the men in the rigging quite plainly, and hear their cries for help. Many of the weather-beaten heroes, on shore who have been wrecking vessels and saving lives since boyhood, were moved to tears by the piteous importunities of wretches

Springfield Republican (Ind.)—The coquetry of Gov. Hayes' friends with the Democratic Southern leaders, disturbs the other fellows, and Senators Dorsey, of Arkansas, Fargent, of California, and even Simon Cameron are giving to think it may not pay to count in the Republican candidate. These gentlemen will have to be "seen."

THE FIRST DOLLAR.—Many years ago a gentleman from the town of Methuen, Mass., while on a visit to a prominent merchant in Boston was asked by the merchant if he knew a boy in Methuen that he could recommend to work in his store. At first the gentleman could think of no one, for he knew none but a faithful, honest boy would suit the thrifty merchant. At length, however, he called to mind a boy of excellent character in his neighborhood, but feared he would hardly do, as his parents were very

TAKE NOTICE.

I will apply to the present General Assembly to compensate me for the

L. W. CANNON,
Judge of Probate.

Persons desirous of securing
State or County rights to
Tomb stone, address J. D. ARNOLD,
W. ARNOLD, Jacksonville, Ala.
Care, Spring Garden, Ala.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

The cotton crop of South Carolina will be about fifteen percent less than last year.

Tramps are committing all sorts of depredations on the railway trains in Arkansas.

A number of colored people are emigrating from Horry county, Tennessee, to Illinois.

The machine-shops of the Mississippi Central and Tennessee railway will be erected at Jackson at an early day.

An organized band of colored cotton thieves has been discovered at Charlotte, North Carolina.

There is a bee-park at Port Lavaca, Texas, where one hundred bees per day are slaughtered.

The sugar crop of St. Mary's parish, Louisiana, is the best since the war, and prices have ranged better than ever.

The Florida state fair, to be held in February, offers a premium of five dollars for the largest alligator exhibited.

The exhibition hall and stables of the Selma, Ala., fair association burned on the 18th. Loss about fifteen thousand dollars.

One hundred and fifty infant alligators were killed by the cold in Palatka, Florida, recently.

The Rock City paper mills, at Nashville, were sold at auction Tuesday, and were bought by the bondholders for \$200,000.

Hon. E. J. Warren, of Washington, D. C., a judge of the supreme court, and several times president of the senate, is dead.

Two car-loads of marble for building purposes will be shipped from Knoxville to San Francisco, as soon as it can be quarried to fill an order from that city.

Mr. Rosenborough, living near Sardis, Mississippi, has been digging a most extraordinary well. At the depth of seventy-five feet a large geyser or volcano was struck.

The next morning an Irishman and a negro were suffocated in said well.

The cotton crop of Louisiana is short between thirty-five and forty per cent, and sixty-six per cent of the product has already been marketed. The rapidity with which the crop has been forwarded is unprecedented.

The watchman employed by the First National bank of Dallas, Texas, "set up a job" to rob the bank, the policeman on the beat being also privy to the plot. They were caught by detectives in the guise of fellow-conspirators.

The superior court of Georgia has confirmed the decision of an inferior court, giving the defendant one hundred dollars damages against a railroad that ran a train by a station and refused to stop and take him on upon being signalled to do so.

The vote of Texas is as follows: The democratic electors for the state at large received 103,612 votes; republican electors, state at large, 44,552 votes. Democratic majority, 59,060. Total vote, 148,164, against a vote the last election of 200,031.

Dr. F. G. Jacobs, of Lawrenceville, Ga., blew his brains out last Tuesday night. He had just returned from a journey where he had gone with a requisition for one Col. Jack Wallace, who had run off with thirty-five hundred dollars of his money, and the failure of his mission is supposed to have caused him to take his own life.

Bolaji (Ala.) Sea Coast Mirror: They are shipping on an average twenty thousand oysters per day, besides several hundred loads a week. This oyster trade on our coast is rapidly assuming vast proportions, and in a few years will afford employment for thousands of our people as well as profit to shippers.

Nashville Banner: B. S. Corey and J. J. Stewart arrived in this city this morning with thirty thousand young California salmon, hatched at the government hatchery at Northville, Minnesota, and which are to be deposited in the Alabama river at Montgomery. This is the first of many shipments to be made into the Gulf state this winter.

The steamers White, Cheek and Illinois, of the well-known Cheek line, have been seized by the United States marshal to satisfy claims of libellants filed in the United States district court. For some time the boats have been running under the management of Mr. M. Jones, who was acting as trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the line.—Memphis Ledger.

Several English vessels have cleared from Brunswick, Ga., direct for Liverpool, and others are loading or are on their way there. The London Telegraph says: The captains of these vessels are English sailors of vast experience, who make no hesitation in pronouncing the Brunswick harbor to be the most favorable one that they have navigated on the American coast. Mr. Balfour, of the firm of Carey, Stride & Balfour, Liverpool, is again in Mexico, and will receive consignment of and make advances on cotton and other produce consigned to their English correspondents. Messrs. T. W. Rogers, of Brunswick, also represent the Liverpool firm. It is the intention of these gentlemen at the opening of the cotton season, to extend their operations by making a contract on line of vessels and a steamship at least once per month to Liverpool and the continent, and endeavor to bring direct trade to Georgia.

CAPT. BOYNTON SWIMS EIGHT HUNDRED MILES DOWN THE RIVER TO.

The London Daily Telegraph of the 8th instant, says: "Intelligence was received last evening that Capt. Boynton had accomplished the feat of swimming down the river from Turin to Ferrara, a distance of eight hundred miles. On reaching the latter place he is stated to have been received with great enthusiasm by the foreign as well as Italian residents. In November he swam from Turin to Castel Nuovo in his life-saving dress, two hundred and sixty miles, in eighty-three hours; but was obliged to leave the water, feeling that a fever, caused by the malarious atmosphere of the river and his exertions, was coming upon him. He was laid up for several days at Castel Nuovo. On starting again from that place, however, he completed the journey down the Po to Ferrara, two hundred and eighty miles, in ninety-six hours, without a break. This he states to be the last, as it has been the longest, of his feats."

METRIC SYSTEM AND MAIL MATTER.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, has taken a step which looks to the recognition of the metric system in the regulation of the weight of matter passing through the mails. He has introduced a bill which proposes that the postmaster general shall furnish to the postoffices exchanging mails with foreign countries, and to all other postoffices as early as practicable, postal balances denominating in weights of the metric system, fifteen grammes of which shall be the substitute for all postal purposes of the half ounce avoirdupois, and so on in progression. Fifteen grammes was the minimum weight fixed by the international postal convention held at Bern some two or three years since, and has been generally adopted by European authorities. The bill will doubtless receive the sanction of the postoffice committee, and be reported to the house at an early day.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Condition of English Farmers.

As the reason why American farmers ought to be contented, the Agriculturist gives this account of the farmer in England: "He does not own his land, except in very rare instances, and is obliged not only to pay a yearly rental of twenty dollars to twenty-five per acre, but to keep the hardy worked land in good condition, is forced to employ a working capital of at least fifty dollars an acre, to be expended in artificial fertilizers. He is prohibited by law from killing wild animals, such as rabbits, hares, foxes, partridges and pigeons, while his cats and dogs are killed by his landlord's gamekeeper, lest they might kill the game. This game feeds on his crops, and he must submit to see his fields sometimes ravaged by them. He is obliged to raise such crops as his landlord considers best for the land. He is bound to all these requirements by an exacting lease, which makes him a species of serf to his landlord."

Planting Good Seed.

The labor of sorting the grain is light, and will cost but a trifle per bushel; and, with the best seed for planting, and feed the refuse to stock and poultry. Make a practice of this, and in five years, with proper cultivation, the product will be fully fifty per cent. more. Every farmer should write this on the tablet of his memory.

Costly Cattle for England.

The shipment of valuable cattle and horses, from Montreal to Great Britain, is steadily increasing. Recently ten heifers, valued at \$23,900, were shipped on one steamer. Twelve horses aboard were valued at \$4,700. The best three heifers were worth \$5,000 each, and the best horse was valued at \$2,000.

Stirring in Large Number.

An Austrian correspondent of an English paper, gives the following account of an Austrian pigsty where swine are fattened in exceptionally large herds:

In the pigsty were 16,000 valuable animals, in pens containing from one hundred to two hundred each. They are compelled to be cleanly in their habits. They are brought from all parts of the country when fifteen months old, and are fed on the refuse of a large brewery near at hand, supplemented by maize and barley roasted and boiled. The supply is unlimited, and salt and other condiments are used to stimulate their appetites, the object being to fatten them as quickly as possible.

There seemed to be several breeds, some resembling our Berkshires, but stronger on their legs, as they walked about with comparative ease in spite of their bulk. The most remarkable were, however, the woolly pigs, with curly bristles, resembling fleece, which is said to be worked into some of the coarse, textile fabrics of the country. They are well worth the attention of English breeders, for by careful cultivation pig's wool might become useful material for yarn. The establishment visited belongs to a joint-stock company, and pays a handsome dividend. There are also several private pig farms in the vicinity, containing a total of 40,000 or 50,000 pigs.

If any one can develop a breed of "woolly pigs" whose fleeces shall be as valuable as those of sheep, he will immortalize his name, and cause a new departure in swine husbandry. Were the pigs of Asia, whose flesh the Hebrews were not permitted to eat in the days of Abraham and Moses, the same species of the wild bear found indigenous in Europe or our progenitors? Our hogs came from Europe. Did all the wild hogs of that continent originate in Asia or Africa?

Preservation of Green Fodder.

Green corn, clover, lucerne and nutritious grass are more digestible than the same plants dried for winter forage, and their preservation in the green state is attracting much attention in Europe. A correspondent of the London Agricultural Gazette says:

I give you an account of the preservation of some fodder crops by my father last year. A quantity of lucerne (about ten tons) was cut and pitted (mixed) the same day last October, a period at which it would have been impossible to dry it in the usual manner. The pit (also) was dug in moist earth to a depth of twelve inches only. The lucerne was trodden down closely with the feet, but it was not chafed. The cutting into chaff I consider useless because the fodder keeps perfectly well without it. The heap was covered with a coating of mudmortar, and one and half inch thick, and fourteen inches of earth thrown upon that with the shovel. The layer of mud formed a coating less permeable to the air than loam earth, and give to this latter the advantage of a hermetical sealing. Two months later one of the pits was opened. The lucerne retained its green color, slightly yellowed only. It had a very agreeable odor of fermentation. There was no mustiness, and the cows ate with avidity and preferred it to the same kind of forage dried in the usual manner. The same thing with regard to clover, of which we pitted about seventy-five tons the same year, in pits twelve feet wide, twelve feet high, and a depth below the surface of less than thirty inches only, rendered necessary on account of the wetness of the soil which prevented a pit of greater depth. When the pits were opened the clover was of a decidedly brown color. This pitting of fodder prevents the loss of the leaves, which occurs when it is made into hay.

The Apple Cure.

The apple cure is the use of apples as food on the same principles that grapes are used. The cure by apples might be

equally popular if introduced. Who has an orchard where it can be tried? A writer states that after being troubled with heartburn, wakefulness, indigestion, etc., he adopted the practice of eating apples with each meal daily, and it cured him. When he began he weighed one hundred and thirty pounds. Two months later he had increased to one hundred and sixty pounds, his strength being similarly increased. Instead of "biters" for the stomach, cathartics for the bowels, iron for the blood," all of which weaken the vital organs and give a relief that is only temporary, apples are a natural stimulant.

Household Hints.

THE CARE OF OIL-CLOTHS.—An oil-cloth requires careful treatment, and should never be scrubbed with a brush, but after first being swept with a long-handled hair brush that are made for the purpose, it should be carefully washed with a large soft cloth dipped into milk and water—half-and-half; or, if the milk is not obtainable, tepid water without soap. The latter runs oil-cloth by taking off the brightness of the paint, and it should never be applied to it. Hot water is also very injurious to it; either of them—soap or hot water—being sure to injure the oil-cloth more than the wear or it. When washed over, wipe it off with a soft, dry cloth, and it will always retain a bright look. In purchasing an oil-cloth, it is very desirable to obtain one that has been made for several years, as the longer it will wear—the paint becoming harder and more durable. An oil-cloth made within the year is hardly worth buying, as the paint will be defaced in a short time.

YOUR OWN MASON.—Small holes in white walls can be easily repaired without sending for a mason. Equal parts of plaster-of-Paris and white sand—such as is used in most families for scouring purposes—mixed with water to a paste, applied immediately and smoothed with a knife or flat piece of wood, will make the broken place as "good as new." The mixture hardens very quickly, so it is best to prepare but a small quantity at a time.

DON'T DO THAT.—Never use soap to wash hair-brushes. Take a piece of soda, dissolve it in warm water, stand the brush in it, making sure that the water only covers the bristles. It will almost instantly become white and clean. Place it in the air to dry, with the bristles downward, and it will be as firm as a new brush.

A HAIR TONIC.—An excellent hair tonic, preventing the hair from falling out, and at the same time stimulating a new and healthy growth, is made as follows: Seal two ounces of black tea with one gallon of boiling water, strain and add three ounces of glycerine, half an ounce of tincture cantharides, and one quart of bay rum. Mix well by shaking and then perfume to taste.

TO CLEAN FINE GLASS.—This mode of cleaning fine glass gives it a great brilliancy: Take fine powdered indigo, dip into it a moistened linen rag, smear over the glass with it, and wipe it off with a perfectly dry cloth. As a substitute for this, fine sifted ashes, applied by a rag dipped in spirits, will answer just as well. Spanish white is apt to make the glass rough and injure it.

TO TAKE THE SHINE OFF WORN SILK.—Use spirits of ammonia or alcohol diluted with water, and applied with a sponge. To renovate old black silk, use the same and press on the inside.

FILLETS OF RABBIT.—Cut the filets from a couple of rabbits, lay them finely with fat bacon, and, just before they are wanted, put them in a tin in the oven, with plenty of butter and a sprinkling of salt; cover the tin with a sheet of buttered paper, and in a few minutes they will be cooked. Take some of the flesh of the rabbit and pound it in a mortar; mix one ounce of butter with a handful of flour in a saucer, add enough water to make a thick paste, let it come to a boiling point, then put it by to cool. Take of this paste half the quantity you have of meat, and of butter half the quantity you have of paste, mix all in a mortar thoroughly, add the yolks of two eggs and one whole egg, salt, pepper, spices, and powdered sweet herbs to taste; work well together, and pass it through a sieve; lastly, stir in half a gill of cream. Shape the mixture into quenelles, place them in a buttered sauce pan, leaving a clear space on one side; put a good pinch of salt in that space, pour in a sufficient quantity of boiling water to cover the quenelles, and leave them to poach for ten minutes, then drain them carefully on a dish alternately with the filets round a stiff tomato puree, and garnish with button mushrooms.

HOW TO BAKE AN APPLE PIE.—Pie is generally denounced, and with justice. The crust is either too rich, or tough and heavy, unfit for digestion, and unpalatable. Yet there are those who come to the rescue of this much-abused piece of American cookery. But this is a different article altogether. It is a nice and yet a simple thing to make a pie that is both relished and healthy—that lies light on the stomach, and is easily digested. In this case it becomes a tidbit, and at the same time is expensive. Take half a tea-cupful of butter to a pie of ordinary size, to be rubbed in well with the flour, about a pint. Make into dough after adding sufficient water and a little salt. Quarter the fruit and lay close together; season to suit. In the case of the Spitzenburgh (Esopus) no flavoring is required.

NO MORE SNEEZING OF BAD SMELLS IN YOUR NOSE. Catarrh is cured by Dr. J. H. McLean's Catarrh Snuff, in snuff and snuff irritation. Trial Boxes, 50c, by mail. Dr. J. H. McLean, 314 Chestnut, St. Louis.

XLIVTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 26.—Senate—Met at noon, fifteen senators being present. Before reading of the journal, Mr. Morton, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, stated it was intended to have another member added to that great body of the committee who had gone south to make the investigations ordered, and as there was not a quorum of the sub-committee assigned to duty in Washington now in the city, therefore he moved that another member be added to that committee. Agreed to, and the chair appointed Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, as the honorable member. Adjourned until Friday.

WASHINGTON, December 27.—House—The speaker laid before the house a message from the president in regard to obtaining certain concessions from the Sioux Indians. Referred to the committee on Indian affairs. Also a message from the president in regard to the extradition treaty with Great Britain re: the conduct of Great Britain in the cases of Winslow and Brent, and announcing that since Great Britain had voluntarily handed over Brent to this government, he would continue to regard that treaty as still in operation, but he hoped a new treaty would be soon entered into. Referred to committee on foreign affairs. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 28.—House—In the house the following bills were introduced and referred: By Mr. Hooker, for the improvement of Pearl and Pascagoula rivers, in Mississippi; by Mr. Douglas, authorizing the commissioners of the Freedmen's saving and trust company to buy certain real estate; by Mr. Finck, authorizing the purchase of gold dust and bullion at the assay office at Boise City. The house then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, December 29.—Senate—Mr. Gordon presented the petition of Wade Hampton, Wm. B. Simpson, Wm. H. Wallace and sixty-eight senators and representatives of the general assembly of South Carolina, addressed to congress, reciting at length the events which have recently transpired in that state, interference of the military, etc., and asking congress to take such action as will cause a cessation of military interference in the affairs of the state and enable the governor and legislature to exercise the duties of office to which they were elected. The memorial having been read Mr. Gordon moved that it be referred to the judiciary committee. No quorum, so the senate adjourned until Tuesday next.

THE TERRIBLE SIOUX.

In view of the reported slaughter of Maj. Randall and his command by Crazy Horse, the following from Gen. Crook's annual report, recently submitted to the war department, will be read with interest:

"Of the difficulties with which we have had to contend, it may be well to remark that when the Sioux Indian was armed with a bow and arrow he was more formidable, fighting, as he does, most of the time on horseback, than when he got the old-fashioned muzzle-loading rifle. But when he came into possession of the breech loader and metallic cartridge, which allows him to load and fire from his horse with perfect ease, he became at once ten thousand times more formidable.

With the improved arms I have seen our friendly Indians, riding at full speed shoot and kill a wolf, also on the run, while it is a rare thing that our troops can hit an Indian on horseback, though the soldier may be on his feet at the time. The Sioux is a cavalry soldier from the time he has intelligence enough to ride a horse or fire a gun. If he wishes to dismount, his hardy pony, educated by long usage, will graze around near where he has been left, ready when his master wants to mount either to move forward or escape. Even with their lodges and families they can move at the rate of fifty miles per day. They are perfectly familiar with the country, have their spies and hunting parties out all the time at distances of from twenty miles to fifty miles each way from their villages, know the number and movement of all the troops that may be operating against them, just about what they can probably do, and hence can choose their own times and places of conflict or avoid it altogether.

A MONSTER CLOCK.

The large clock by Messrs. E. Dent & Co., of the Strand and Royal Exchange, London, which has been in course of erection during the past six months at the south end of the Crystal Palace, is now completed and in working order. This clock is almost a counterpart of the great Westminster clock (which was built by the same firm), with the exception of the striking and chiming apparatus; and the dial is the largest ever constructed, being forty feet in diameter, or nearly one thousand three hundred square feet in area. (The diameter of the Westminster clock is but twenty-three feet.) The hands, with their counterpoises, weighing nearly a quarter of a ton; the minute-hand measures nineteen feet in length, and moves half an inch at every beat of the pendulum. The distance traveled by the point of the minute hand is nearly four miles a week.

GLITTERING MISERY IN WASHINGTON.

A recent Washington letter says: The life of a statesman's wife at the capital is not strewn with flowers. I was returning from the opera, and a friend suddenly twined my elbow. "Come here," he whispered, "and I will show you something." It was a black drawn up near the curb, the driver and horses of which seemed asleep. "Well," I asked, "that hack" continued my friend in an undertone, "hold Mrs. She comes here every night, almost, to wait for her husband, who is in the hall yonder, drinking and gambling. She waits here hour after hour, and meeting takes him home without a word of reproach.

THE NEW YORK GRAPHIC thus summarizes the safety-suggestions for theaters: Iron curtain between stage and auditorium. Uninflammable fabric for scenery. Wider stair-cases. Doors opening outward. No "jogs." Hand-rails on stairs. No camp-stools in aisles. Paid firemen in attendance. Grand shower bath over stage. Brick partition walls between stage and auditorium. Directions on the back of every seat, telling people what to do in case of fire. Directions for obtaining speedy egress, and diagram on drop curtain. Audiences to cultivate presence of mind. Stay away from theaters.

You may travel all England through and never see a man who carries a knife or a pistol in his pocket.

"DOWN IN THE MOUTH."

Where there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat, in hoarseness, spitting and a sense of fullness about the head, he not deceived or fancy it a simple cold. You are afflicted with that scourge of this climate, Catarrh, the forerunner of Consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will effect an entire cure. When confirmed, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used in connection with the Remedy. These standard medicines have been before the public many years, and their use has been attended with the most gratifying success. A full discussion of Catarrh and its rational treatment is contained in the "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," a book of over one hundred pages, illustrated with colored and engraved cuts, and containing bound in cloth and gilt, price, post-paid \$1.50. Address, Publishing Department, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE Boston Daily Advertiser mentions "an organ specially constructed by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company for the celebrated Dr. Franz Liszt is now on exhibition at their warehouses. The instrument is to be used in the Liszt concerts in Europe. It is constructed in many respects on an entirely new principle, and is in all respects a truly wonderful instrument. Its quality of tone and power are simply surprising." It is certainly a great compliment to these American makers that the great European musicians send for their organs.

We were pleased to see, not long since, in one of our exchanges, some pretty severe remarks addressed to several persons who, during an evening lecture by Rev. Geo. S. C. Abbott, kept continuous coughing, which prevented many from hearing. People who cannot refrain from coughing, had better not attend lectures, or take a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Linctament with them.

DURANG'S Rheumatic Remedy will most positively cure any case of rheumatism, neuralgia, or lumbago on the face of the earth, no matter of how long standing. It is taken internally, the only way the disease can be reached, and cures quickly and permanently. Price one dollar a bottle. For sale by wholesale and retail druggists everywhere.

The importance of giving Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powder to horses that are cold, or have colds, or are in the cold, cannot be over estimated; no man should be without them who owns a good horse.

"HEALTH CORSETS, and why not. Haven't they been long enough put from the style of corset?" Dr. Warner's Health Corset is approved by all physicians. Price per mail \$1.75. Warner Bros., 763 Broadway, New York.

The Judges of Artificial Limbs at the Centennial Exhibition put the exhibitors to the severest test, and one so signally superior, called the "Safety Socket," designed to receive a part, or the whole, of the weight of the wearer upon the end of the stump, a model of human ingenuity, and radically different from existing limbs and practices, as to merit the rank of a discovery. And, therefore, they gave the sole award of all exhibitors of the art.

FRANK PALMER, LL. D., of Philadelphia, declaring that "the complete success of his invention for the relief of one of the direst forms of human misfortune places the author in the front rank of the inventors and mechanics of the age." All the artificial legs hitherto made seem worthless in comparison with Dr. Palmer's. No one who has a mutilated leg, who sees it, would be without it.

TEN YEARS AGO one operative supplied the demand for TUTT'S Hair Food, and required only men and girls, with improved machinery, to do it. The demand is not confined to this country, but extends to all parts of the world.

INVALID PENSIONERS INCREASED. OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS. HOSCO ATTORNEYS. Withhold. Write COL. L. BINGHAM & Co., Attys for Claims, Patents, Land Titles, Washington, D. C.

A Valuable Gift.—By an arrangement with the Publisher, we will send every reader of this paper a sample picture of Tuttle's Hair Food, free of charge, upon receipt of a recent stamp for postage. They are highly colored, and contain a most valuable recipe, and are the most beautiful painting. Agents wanted to sell the L. PATTEN & Co., 162 William St., New York.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEW.

MEMPHIS.

Flour	...	83	75
Wheat	...	1	10
Corn	...	45	45
Oats	...	45	45
Lard	...	11	11
Bacon—Clear Sides	...	10	10
Hay—Best	...	18	00
Whiskey—Common	...	1	15
Robertson County	...	1	75
Bourbon	...	5	00
Lincoln County	...	1	75
Highwines	...	13	15
Cotton—Ordinary	...	84	82
Good Ordinary	...	104	—
Low Middling	...	114	111
Seeds—Clover	...	60	90
German Millet	...	1	75
Missouri Millet	...	1	75
Hungarian	...	1	75
Ruckwheat	...	1	75

LOUISVILLE.

Flour	...	5	00
Wheat—Red and Amber	...	1	05
Corn—Sacked	...	43	45
Oats	...	43	45
Hay—Timothy	...	9	00
Pork—Mess	...	16	50
Lard	...	11	17
Bacon—Clear Sides	...	84	82
Wool	...	33	35
Potatoes—Irish, per bbl	...	1	65
Cotton—Middling	...	11	—
Ordinary	...	84	9

NEW ORLEANS.

Flour	...	4	25
Corn	...	42	55
Oats	...	42	55
May	...	15	00
Pork	...	17	50
Sugar	...	104	112
Whiskey	...	35	35
Wool	...	145	113
Cotton	...	11	—

ST. LOUIS.

Flour	...	5	25
Wheat	...	1	19
Corn	...	40	40
Oats	...	40	40
May	...	304	30
Lard	...	16	75
Whiskey	...	1	00

WOOD'S IMPROVED HAIR RESTORATIVE

What It Does!

It restores, quickly, Gray Hair to its glossy Natural color. It has the effect of restoring the hair to its natural condition, and prevents its falling out. It is a perfect hair restorative, and is the only one of the kind. It is a perfect hair restorative, and is the only one of the kind. It is a perfect hair restorative, and is the only one of the kind.

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Jacksonville

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETHERAL VIGILANCE."

VOLUME 40.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

WHOLE NO. 2076.

The Republican

J. F. & L. W. GRANT.
PUBLISHED BY J. F. & L. W. GRANT.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1877.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year in advance, \$2.00
For six months in advance, \$1.25
For three months in advance, \$0.75

Terms of Advertising:

One square of 10 lines or less, first insertion, \$1.00
Each subsequent insertion, 50c
Over one square counted as two, etc.

Advertisements for Candidates:

For State Officers, \$5.00
For County Officers, \$3.00
For Municipal Officers, \$1.00

Communications affecting the claims of candidates charged as advertisements.

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THE HEROES OF ELWOOD.

Waiting and still in the summer night,
As here by the river bank,
While overhead the stars and white
The twinkling lamps of the night yonder.

Silent and still the sounds of day,
Nothing I hear but the cool cricket,
And the cry of the heron winging their way
Over the pool's house in the Elwood thickets.

Call to him, heron, as you pass,
To your roost in the haunts of the excited
Sling him the song of the green heron,
And the idea that water the roads and rushes.

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WAITING FOR THE NEW YEAR.

BY MARY RUSSELL.

"I'll just wait until the New Year!"

Harry Allen ran his fingers through the

crisp rings of his short, brown hair,

and felt much better after striking his

balance with his conscience, which had

been making rather an urgent demand,

just then.

All, who are not entirely hardened,

have these occasional calls of conscience;

but few possess sufficient strength of

character to resist its demands promptly

and squarely; they are just off with a

promise to pay at some apparently more

convenient season, as in the case of this

gay young Harry Allen.

"Let's see," he continued, with a

thoughtful whistle, "August, January,

two months. I can finish my wild oats

in that time, and then for reform—a

long face and the steady snail-trail of

a proper life, as the old folks dub it.

Every letter from home is full of warn-

ings and cautions against that 'broad

road,' but the simple, old folks don't

know how broad and jolly the road really

is. My pretty maid, with only

her eighteen years, is wiser than they,

and has guessed somewhat of my own.

How sweetly she pleads in this letter for

her Harry to be his own noble self, and

turn 'round into the upland of safety,

and always danger in delay," she

adds coquishly.

"Heigho! but I can't do it now. I

must have time to screw up my courage,

and then the New Year is a fine time to

begin anew, as it were—turn down the

blotted page and begin on a clean one."

The young man arose and proceeded

to put his hat on before the little mirror

in his dressing-room, setting it to his

satisfaction with a jaunty tip, he drew

on his gloves and then he stepped down

the street to join his gay companions,

and spend half the night in pleasure-

seeking and carousing.

He was not naturally bad, this young

clerk in the counting-house of Bradstreet

& Co., on the contrary, his inclinations

were rather toward goodness; but he

was of a pleasure-loving, volatile nature,

as his kink, yellow-brown hair and

bright blue eyes fully attested.

For the first year in the city, he con-

ducted himself with steadiness and cor-

rectness, after his simple, home-bred way,

and quite succeeded in gaining the confi-

dence and respect of his employers. After

ward, as he became more intimate with the

other young men and clerks of the firm, and

a few of them decidedly bad, he gradually

found himself straying into forbidden

paths; and being more innocent in the

beginning, he was more easily led astray

than those who had been in the city from

the first. He was not a bad fellow, but

he was a pleasure-loving, volatile

nature, and he was a pleasure-loving,

volatile nature, and he was a pleasure-

POPULATION OF THE EAST.

Nearly Fifteen Hundred Millions of People—A Average Density of About Twenty-Eight Persons to One Square Mile.

The fourth yearly issue of Behm &

Wagner's new well known statistical

work, the population of the earth has

been published. Their estimate of

the whole population of the globe for

the present year amounts to 1,423,317,

000, and the area of the land surface they

calculate to be 51,340,800 square miles,

thus giving an average density of about

twenty-eight people to one square mile.

These data are apportioned among

the various divisions of the globe as

nearly as possible as follows:

Europe, 317,000,000; Asia, 400,000,000;

Africa, 180,000,000; America, 100,000,000;

Oceania, 10,000,000; and the whole, 1,423,317,000.

The following are the populations of

the various states of Europe, according

to latest estimates:

Germany, 41,000,000; France, 36,000,000;

Great Britain, 26,000,000; Austria, 20,000,000;

Italy, 23,000,000; Spain, 15,000,000;

Sweden, 5,000,000; Norway, 4,000,000;

Denmark, 2,000,000; Prussia, 25,000,000;

Belgium, 5,000,000; Holland, 3,000,000;

Switzerland, 2,000,000; Greece, 1,000,000;

Russia, 100,000,000; Turkey, 20,000,000;

Portugal, 2,000,000; and the whole, 417,000,000.

There is an increase over the whole

of America of upward of 1,200,000 over the

number given last year. The increase seems

to a considerable extent due to the fact

that more recent statistics have been ob-

tained since last year, the date in many

instances referring to 1875 and 1876. The

population of Newfoundland—e. g., is

that of 1874, and is 161,380, showing a

larger increase than that of 1873. Can-

ada is still 8,672,116, and the United

States nearly 40,000,000. Mexico stands

9,276,079, and this must be from quite

One Senator Harrington of the Alabama Legislature has conceived the happy idea of immortalizing himself as the champion economist of the age by abolishing all legal advertising. The grave Senator should know that some of the most expensive litigation and greatest hardships to parties interested arise from want of notice, and that such advertisements are made for the benefit and interests of the parties who bear the expense rather than for newspaper men; but perhaps it would be a too violent presumption to suppose that Senator Harrington knows or cares anything of the operations or intent of the laws. The laws that the Senator would rashly blot out with one magnificent sweep of his potent pen are the result of the experience of lawgivers since the admission of the State, and were framed by successive Legislatures embodying in a great measure the best legal talent of the State and the highest wisdom of all other classes of her population. It may have been reserved to Calhoun county to produce the boy who was destined to overturn all these long line of statutes, and thereby build up the court house rings of property purchasing sharks, to the infinite damage of unfortunate debtors & minor children; but we do not believe the Senate will see it in this instance. If however the eloquence of the Senator from Calhoun should convince that body of the wisdom of his measure and persuade them to pass it in deference to his understanding, we would suggest to him to go a step farther and abolish the office of probate judge and save further expense in that way, to the great gain of dishonest attorneys and administrators. He need not use any great encouragement in this latter undertaking, either, for it appears the Legislature is already one quarter of that mind, since the committee have agreed to take away one fourth of the compensation of these now too poorly paid officials.

We shall watch the career of this distinguished senator with much interest. In the meantime we predict great things of him.

Butwell, the South-hater, has been defeated for the United States Senate by the Massachusetts Legislature. Although his successor Mr. Hear is a Radical we are glad that Butwell has been retired. Better a Hoar than such a demagogue and shallow statesman as Butwell.

Packard some ten days ago issued a pompous proclamation to the Nicholas Government in Louisiana to "disperse." They don't do it, and now Packard is asking himself the question "what he will do about it."

It seems to be generally conceded that the compromise measure for counting the vote for president and vice president will pass both Houses. For an outline of the provisions of the bill see our Washington letter.

The New Jersey Legislature has elected McPherson (democrat) to succeed Frelinghuysen (radical) in the United States Senate. The Illinois Legislature has "busted" John Logan. It is well.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.
Washington, Jan 19th, 1877.
Your readers will doubtless be rejoiced to know that the committee appointed to perfect a plan for counting the electoral vote have at last made almost a unanimous report to both Houses, signed by every member of each committee except Morton of the Senate. The press dispatches contain a full text of the bill and will doubtless appear in this issue. I will give a brief synopsis for those who have not the time or inclination to explore the intricacies of

THE PLAN.
The two Houses assemble in the Hall of the Houses on the 1st of Feb., two weeks earlier than the law now provides, when the President of the Senate presiding opens all the votes and hands them to the tellers, two from each House, who read the certificates. If the vote of any State is objected to the Senate ratifies and where there are only one set returns from any State it requires the vote of both Houses to reject it. Where there are two sets of returns and the two Houses cannot agree on which is the legal returns, the matter is referred to a commission consisting of five members of each House and four members of the Supreme Court named in the bill who are to select a man from among their brethren of the Court, making the commission consist of fifteen persons. The decision is final unless rejected by a vote of both Houses. Two of the Judges named are Democrats and two Republicans. The minor details of the bill relate to the oath to be taken by the commissioners, the manner of filling vacancies therein, and the details of the proceedings.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT.
The Radical office-holders in the city are long and loud in their denunciations of the bill. The radical organs are also equally loud in denunciation. The democratic press does not accept it on the ground that it is unconstitutional and is a surrender of the prerogatives of the House of Representatives. The members of the House are recent in a great measure, while a number of both parties denounce the measure in strongest terms. It is looked upon with more favor in the Senate and there is more unanimity in that body than in the House. Whatever individual members may do, it is certain that the bill will become a law.

The high standing of the members of the Conference committee of the democratic persuasion has great weight with the members of that party. Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Payne, Houston, Hewitt and Springer stand, as high in the ranks of the party as any members of the two

JUDGE JERRY BLACK ON GRANT.

Testimony of a Man who Knew Much of the First President of the United States.

From Chicago Times.
Judge Black and a party of constitutionalists were engaged in discussion in the gorgeous dining room of the Kings House last night. I was surprised at the apprehensions these men indulged. They held Grant capable of any villainous lawlessness, even, to the extent of murdering the Tilden majority in Congress in the bowels of Fortresses. Moore, as he openly threatened. Judge Black's tongue is sharper than a razor and his aquanities. As to hates, or hopes, or fears, or passions, or predilections, he seems to have none.

Sitting at the sumptuous table, the head of it—where Douglas sits—the head of the table—he recalled the singular career of the old who by the sacrifice of chance, sits in the seat of Washington and who was quite a day when the men drew from the Judge one of those compendious apothegms, which have made his place before the Supreme Court treasured houses of the most enduring. Some of these gentlemen had rather depreciated the greatness of Washington, thought he was a common-place person, great only because surrounded by the nobility of a lower order, and tried by events of only ordinary perplexity.

"Not so," said the Judge with a tone of reproach and the nearest approach to vivacity that his grave voice ever gives loose to. "If any power, supernatural or otherwise, had appeared in the American Congress, and laying down 'Father's Lives,' said, take your choice of all these heroes, you shall have the one you select to lead your army and restore you from tyranny, they could not have found," said the Judge emphatically, "a character so rounded, complete, and thoroughly equipped as Washington's." This remarkable testimony, it must be borne in mind, comes from a man who was quite a day when Washington died—who, indeed, knew much of the first President. Upon this broad basis Grant's character was discussed, and it was agreed that if "Father's Lives" could furnish a parallel for Washington, Grant would be a parallel for Washington.

Mr. Caldwell of Alabama has introduced a bill for the improvement of the Coosa river between Home Ga. and the bridge over the S. R. & D. R. R. He also presented a bill which passed the House, removing the political disabilities of Gen. John Forney of Jacksonville Alabama.

The report that Jere Hareless will not contest the seat of Gen. Shelby is untrue. Mr. Atkin of Tenn. has introduced a bill appropriating \$25,000 for the improvement of the Tenn. river at the shoals opposite the mouth of Duck river.

Jack Chandler has been called upon by one of the House committees to tell what he knows about a dispatch sent to Florida wherein money and troops were tendered Gov. Sumner. He refuses to answer the committee on the ground that it would be a revelation of cabinet conference which he says are privileged.

Wells and Anderson of the La. returning board are here under arrest; they will not answer until the other members of the board arrives from New Orleans.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have decided to surrender the telegrams called for by both Houses.

The Convention recommended by the Western Democrat to be held in this city on the 14th Feb. will not be called. Little Cockrell of Greene has arrived as one of the Radical witnesses. You will remember he was a member of the Legislature. He made out to me he was here on a pleasure trip.

LETTER FROM MONTGOMERY.
Montgomery, Jan. 23rd 1877.

Messrs. Editors:—A bill passed the House yesterday regulating the feeding of State prisoners. (Fixes the price at 20 cents per day.)

The House committee on agriculture and commerce have agreed to report favorably on a bill to tax the sale of the bill was framed by that committee in compliance with a large and respectable petition from citizens of Calhoun county asking the General Assembly to pass laws which petition was presented by Dr. J. M. some days ago. There is a manifest disposition among members to favor a law of that sort, but it is doubtful whether it will be perfected this session.

The joint committee on fees and salaries have agreed to report and recommend a reduction of the per cent of fees of Probate Judges and Registers in Calhoun, but not to apply to present incumbents.

The school bill is still pending in the House upon which a warm discussion is laid each day, which discussion grows out of the fact that there is a majority and a minority report that on subject from the committee on education. Some of the main features of the bill have been noted upon. The annual appropriation is \$150,000. That amount has been increased about \$20,000 by raising the interest of the 10th section fund from 4 to 6 per cent.

The same bill is still a bone of contention among members. It is, I believe, a bill generally conceded that a local agreement will be reached by reducing the exemptions to the taxing apparel and supplies on hand for the current year, and reducing the rate to 65 cents on the 100 dollars.

A spirited discussion for several hours was had to-day in the Senate upon a bill to tax emigration agents \$100 in every county where they ply their vocation, which tax is to be applied to public schools in the county. The bill passed and applies only to the counties in the State. The sole object of the bill is to prevent parties from other States from taking the labor out of this State. Senator Little and Representative Gere of Sumter, Col. Graham of this city and Col. Brewer, State Auditor, have been subpoenaed and gone to Washington to testify before the Senate committee as to elections in this State.

The Calhoun county bill which passed the House before the recess, passed the Senate to-day by a vote of 21 to 8. A joint resolution is now pending to adjourn the General Assembly sine die on the 4th day of February.

Col. Jno. G. Bass was confirmed by the Senate, in executive session to-day, as Warden of the Penitentiary, to continue two years from the 1st of March next.

publicans in Congress, it is an omen of good, and the way to the only issue out of all present afflictions, which leads through a complete return to the methods of the constitution and to the spirit of the men who framed it.—N. Y. World.

Throw in Reinforcements.

The climate of life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shrink out of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. The spur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, & brings on the latent vitality of the system, without creating any harmful symptoms or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great vegetable tonic is not recommended as a specific for coughs, colds and consumption—that field being left open to the concocters of preparations which cannot by any possibility reach the lungs—but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is disease itself, but the weakness which affords an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that staminal, vital energy, the life-principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the grand safeguard of health. It is the garrison of the human fortress, and when it grows weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In such words, when such an emergency occurs, comes a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.

500 PAIRS BOOTS & SHOES
FOR SALE AT
The Best Below Cost,
Until April next, to close out present stock and make room for a new stock.
Come One—Come All and see us.
W. C. LAND & CO.
Jan. 27, 1877—21.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1862.)
H. A. SMITH,
ROME, GA.

Booksetter and Music Dealer
KEES constantly on hand, a large stock of School and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles—Pianos and Organs—Prices that will defy competition. A large market in the South.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF VALENTINES
FOR 1877, at wholesale and retail prices from 1 cent to 25 cents—orders by mail promptly filled. Heavy discounts to Merchants and Schools. Jan. 27, 1877.

Trust Sale.
UNDER and by virtue of a DEED OF TRUST, by Charles Griffith, G. W. Griffith and J. B. Griffith, on the 21st day of July, 1870, to secure E. L. Woodard in the payment of a certain promissory note, therein mentioned, which deed of Trust was recorded in the Probate Court of Calhoun County, Alabama, in Book C. 21, 2nd vol. Register of 1870, on pages 225, 227 and 228, I will as Trustee advertised, sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described land, in the Town of Jacksonville, in said County, on

MONDAY the 5th day of MARCH, 1877. the following described Real Estate, embraced in said Deed, to-wit: Tract No. 6, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

SHIRTS FOR SALE.
BY virtue of one fl. issued from the Circuit Court of Calhoun County, Ala. and to me directed, in favor of John Harrison and against J. B. Griffith, do hereby advertise for sale to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Ala. on the first Monday in MARCH, 1877, between the usual hours of sale the following described Lands, to-wit: The north east fourth of north west fourth and north west fourth of north west fourth of sec. 25, township 16, range 6 east, in Calhoun county Ala. devised upon to said J. B. Griffith.

A. O. STEWART, Clerk.
Jan. 27, 1877—51.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS
each, for the apprehension and delivery of the said Robert L. Sheriff of Calhoun County, Ala. to the Sheriff of Calhoun County, Ala. The reward to be paid to the person or persons who shall deliver the said Robert L. Sheriff to the Sheriff of Calhoun County, Ala. may be paid to the said Sheriff.

Waver Notes, ready and correctly printed, for sale at this Office at one dollar per hundred.
W. A. STEWART.

TAKE NOTICE.
I will apply to the present General Assembly to compensate the members of the State prisoners during the Patona trials.
W. A. STEWART.

Blank Land Deeds and Deeds of Trust.
Neatly and correctly printed, for sale at this office. Also BLANKS of every description, for Judges of Probate, Clerks, Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace.

Valentines
at the Post office.
CALL SOON AND GET THE most beautiful Valentines of every description.
For Sale by FRANK BELLAMY.

Thirty years ago Texas entered the Union as a State with 12,000 population, white, black and Mexican. To-day she has 1,750,000 population. At the rate of increase, she would have in thirty years hence half as many people as are now in the United States. The territory is 274,000 square miles, larger than France, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland and Portugal combined and better capable of supporting seventy millions of people than are those countries, as her soil is richer and her climate better.

DIVOLUTION.
THE mercantile firm of Maddox & Parr has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Parties indebted to said firm will settle with their successors, Maddox & Parr. We most respectfully return our sincere thanks to the public for a generous share of patronage, and ask a continuance of it for the new firm.

W. F. MADDOX, W. F. PARR.
Creditors of the firm of Maddox & Parr will present their claims to the undersigned for payment. MADDOX & PARR. January 11th, 1877—41.

Notice.
TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES of education are hereby notified that the course their respective lands in annual session on the first of February, for the purpose of leasing schools, employing teachers, appropriating the funds of their respective districts and transferring pupils. The No. of each school, its teacher, the amount of its appropriation, and the beginning and length of session for which appropriation is made, must be stated in the trustee's report; this report signed by at least two of the board, can be left with G. B. Douthett. Teachers desiring to apply for license, can meet me in Jacksonville on the 27th inst. Below will be found the dividend sheet for the present year.

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"	19	122	80	37 10
"	20	35	58	0 60
"	21	65	05	14 20
"	22	147	80	19 17
"	23	116	41	17 42
"	24	256	51	161 87
"	25	126	84	68 32

Jan. 20, 1877—21.
J. B. ROSS, Secy. Sup't.

The Oldest and the Best.—These are the claims which the publishers of the New York Observer make for their paper in their prospectus of the *Observer's* edition. And, while history bears them out in the first, an understanding course in reading out a large, full, fresh, readable family newspaper, gives them at least a right to the second. In the great multitude of papers that are published, the *Observer's* holds its own position, and its position is not a poor one. No paper reaches us that we can recommend more heartily. It is published at \$5.15 a year, post-paid, and the premium picture and chromo hangings are left for those who have nothing better to offer. S. I. Prime & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Rad Gardening for Profit.
If you wish to become a Commercial Horticulturist, or to grow Vegetables for sale, or to grow Fruit for sale, or to grow Flowers for sale, or to grow Plants for sale, or to grow Trees for sale, or to grow Shrubs for sale, or to grow Vines for sale, or to grow Herbs for sale, or to grow Mushrooms for sale, or to grow Fungi for sale, or to grow Bacteria for sale, or to grow Viruses for sale, or to grow Parasites for sale, or to grow Insects for sale, or to grow Mollusks for sale, or to grow Arachnids for sale, or to grow Crustaceans for sale, or to grow Mammals for sale, or to grow Birds for sale, or to grow Reptiles for sale, or to grow Amphibians for sale, or to grow Fishes for sale, or to grow Marine Invertebrates for sale, or to grow Terrestrial Invertebrates for sale, or to grow Plants for sale, or to grow Animals for sale, or to grow Minerals for sale, or to grow Rocks for sale, or to grow Fossils for sale, or to grow Geodes for sale, or to grow Crystals for sale, or to grow Gems for sale, or to grow Jewels for sale, or to grow Pearls for sale, or to grow Diamonds for sale, or to grow Rubies for sale, or to grow Sapphires for sale, or to grow Emeralds for sale, or to grow Garnets for sale, or to grow Topazes for sale, or to grow Amethysts for sale, or to grow Opals for sale, or to

